sately require. England held them as slaves at one time that a division of the Church would change them from things to men. If she had thought of West India Emancipation in 1815, she never would have assented to a treawhich could be made to include them, and ought not now to be tricked out of her rights.
We have probably hit the nail on the head, and have little doubt that the nine oracles will and have little doubt that the nine oracles will clinch it. As Judge Story, who delivered Maryland from a similar scrape, is gone, we will, a request, write out the opinion of the Court, and modestly accept a leather medal from the Taion Committee of Safety, in perpetuam rei

since writing the foregoing, we find the following in our exchanges:

The Charleston Mercury of 18th June says:

We learn that the case of Reuben Roberts against Sheriff Yates, or rather of Great Britsin against South Carolina, has come to a very lame and impotent conclusion. Orders have been received, through the British Minister, that further proceedings in the case be discontinued, and that their counsel be paid off and discharged. It is presumed that the British Government became convinced that, whatever might be the decision of the case before the Supreme Court, they could only gain a loss by it; and the greater loss in the event of winning the suit, inasmuch as it would most cerning the suit, inasmuch as it would most certainly have been followed, not by the abrogation of the law of South Carolina, but that of the reciprocity treaty, on which their com-

We have nothing to say to this till we understand it better.

The Excitement at New Orleans, on account of the reported revolt among the slaves, is much ridiculed by the press of that city. They state that the excitement originated in this way : A slave, named Albert, the property of Dr. Rushton, being troubled with mania a potu, imagined in his fit that he had an army, and told a free negro of it, who told the leutenant of the police, and hence the excitement. On the night of the 14th instant, under the influence of morphine, the negro (Alhert came to his senses, and now knows nothing of his confession of the night before. The alarm from this cause, however, was general. and the police and people were very active to suppress disorder.

Last week we copied from the Raleigh (N C. Register a paragraph, that H. B. Wilson was committed to jail on a charge of whipping his slave to death. The Register of 22d June has the following paragraph:

"On Saturday last, Henry B. Wilson, who "On Saturday last, Henry B. Wilson, who was committed a few days since under a charge of murder, was carried before Judge Saunders, under a writ of habeas corpus. After a long examination of his case, the Judge admitted him to bail, which he readily gave. George W. Haywood and H. W. Miller, Esqs., appear-

Are we to understand from this, that murder is a bailable offence in North Carolina

The Free Democracy of Delaware county Ohio, have nominated Raymond Burr for Representative, Ezra Riley for County Commis soner, and Samuel Rheam for County Treasurer. Shubal W. Knapp was named for State Senstor for the district composed of Licking

Auguste Belmonte, appointed by Presiden Pierce U. S. Chargé to the Netherlands, was Consul for the Austrian Government in the United States when Webster wrote his cele-

We see it stated, that the first proposal to issolve the Union, and set up a Southern Con-

furnishes some extracts from an address to the

Presbyterians of Kentucky, prepared by a committee of ten, appointed for the purpose by the Synod of that State, in 1836, and published, with emphatic and unqualified appro bation, in the New York Observer. The ad dress sets forth, that "Slavery produces general licentiousness among the slaves;" that "marriage is a civil ordinance they cannot enjoy;"
that "the system demoralizes the whites as
well as the blacks;" that "man has no right to arrogate the prerogative of the Almighty he has no right, uncommissioned by his Ma-ker, either to enslave or destroy his fellow;" that "the arguments drawn from the Bible in support of Despotism are much more plausible than those in favor of Slavery: that each one of the several things which constitute Slavery, is sinful;" that "none of us believe that God has so created a whole race, that it is better for them to remain in perpetual bond-age;" and that it is "the unquestionable duty every Christian to use vigorous and imme diate measures for the destruction of this whole system, and for the removal of all its unhappy

opinions expressed by the Christians of Kenacky in 1836. It should remember that no statute of limitations will apply in this case. What was true of the system of Slavery seven-

A Model Statesman. - The Pittsburgh Gaette, alluding to the declaration of Senator Atchison, that he would rather see Nebraska Territory "sunk in hell than see it organized as a free State," says, if any leading Northern man should make such an expression in regard o the admission of Nebraska as a slave State. should never hear the end of it. Mr. Atchi n has been deemed worthy to preside over the deliberations of the American Senate! Some f our modern statesmen are not worthy to be samed with the statesmen of the early days of

The New York Express, (Hunker,) whose editor helped to save the Union in 1850, thus bemoans its lot:

"The men that sustained the Compromise bill in Congress, in 1850, and so saved the Union from intestine strife, are struck down, both North and South. If the increase of Abolitonism goes on, we have no hesitation in saying no Northern public man can stand against it. Pror fellow!

New York.—The Independent Democrats of Oswego county held a meeting at Mexico, on the 8th instant; T. Salmon, Chairman. They resolved to sustain the Maine Liquor Law, and carnestly recommended the circulation of the National Era, the Syracuse Chronicle, Facts for the People, St. Lawrence Free Press, and kindred publications. Rev. Ovid Miner explained a system of colportage, which is already in operation in other counties. One hadred and thirty dollars were pledged to be expended to circulate documents among the people. Andrew Hanna, Abner French, Thos. Dutcher, R. H. Spencer, and A. S. Wing, were appointed a County Corresponding Committee. Jonathan Overton, a colored man and a solher of the Revolution, died at Edenton, N. C. the 14th instant, at the advanced age of one andred and one years. The deceased served nder Washington, and was in the battle of

h instant, as the Democratic candidate for ernor of Georgia, on the fifth ballot, under

Rag of Wind .- The recent resolutions of School General Assembly on the subjet of Slavery, have excited considerable dis-

pately require.

Bugant Carolina has not consented be the consequence. The Chattanooga (Tenn.)

1815, and South Carolina has not consented be the consequence. The Chattanooga (Tenn.)

Advertiser publishes an extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. Ross, of that city, in which be says

"That the papers may represent the Assembly to have been stormy on the subject of Slavery; but it was not so, at all. There were exciting debates, but in excellent Christian spirit—hardly an unkind word, even, from a foolish young man. The resolutions which foolish young man. The resolutions which were passed by a minority of the number which originally met, and after that original which originally met, and after that original number had given the whole thing the go-by, will not express the mind of the Assembly. Besides, the whole thing was intended to be nothing but a bag of wind. I hope, therefore, the South will be steady, and not feel the least concern from this agitation. The strong Northern conservative spirit will tame down all this fiery Abolitionism in the extreme Northwest."

The Metropolitan Railroad.—The following are the number of shares of stock of this road as ascertained at the meeting of the Commissioners, on Tuesday, to have been subscribed: In Washington, 1,806 shares; Georgetown, 6,723; Rockville, 220; Hagerstown, 216; Fredericktown, 115. Total, 9,080.

This left a deficiency of 920 shares to make up the required number of ten thousand, to authorize the organization of the company: and

thorize the organization of the company; and therefore, agreeably to the provisions of the charter, it becomes necessary to re-open the books for ten days more, for further subscrip-

Vermont. - The Whig Convention, which met at Montpelier on the 22d instant, nominated Erastus Fairbanks for Governor, Wm. C. Kittredge for Lieut. Governor, and George Howes for Treasurer.

Hon. R. J. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Commissioner to China, and has accepted the appointment. Should the revolutionists succeed, it is thought that the new dynasty will be more favorable than its predecessor to foreign trade The Athens (Ala.) Herald copies the letter

recently sent to the Evening Post from that State, commendatory of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and pronounces its author a fanatic. He says: "The letter bears such unmistakable evidence of insanity, that one can hardly have the heart to denounce the author as a miserable knave lit for the hangman's hand." The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun

says that at Alexandria, Va., "eleven physicians on Wednesday reported to the board of health, that since 11th of May, 73 cases of Asiatic cholera have appeared" in that neighborhood. The deaths amounted to 34. The disease is declining.

For the National Era. CHARITY

" Charity vaunteth not itself."

A spring within a valley welled. Close hid 'neath dock leaves rank and strong; By nightly dews and rain-drops swelled, Through tangled grass it slipped along. You might have tracked its windings far,

Neath forest boughs, by day or night, Nor found a single imaged star, Or caught a ray of glinted light

You only knew its hidden way By links of blossoms here and there, The speedwell, child of brooks and spray, or wreaths of violets budding fair And yet, within its cloister green, The running brook was pure and bright And if you broke its matted screen

It flashed like jewels in the light The startled hare, the timid fawn, And sometimes in the early dawn
The antiered stag would come to drink Their heated lips and brows to lave;

It never failed, that slender rill, In winter frost or summer heat-Supplied its pulse with steady beat Forever singing sweet and low,

Till, lapsing on with quiet flow, It slipped into the open sea.

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE. The Evening Argus, a Democratic paper June, pertinently asks, "What is the United States doing in this matter of aiding in the suppression or extirpation of the Foreign Slave Trade? This Government, like Spain and Eug-land, has entered into treaty obligations to use a portion of her naval force on the coast of Africa, and other infected districts, in furtherance of the benevolent design of freeing the civilized world from the sin and disgrace of human slavery—and what has been the results? We hear of captures being made by English vessels, the number of slaves restored to freedom are given, as well as all the facts of the case. But do the same tidings reach us of the success of American vessels? Seldom, indeed. We have reports of all the other expeditions that are fitted out by this Government, with flaming accounts of their results, and their return i hailed with congratulations from one end of the Union to the other; and yet, have we ever a notice of the doings of the vessels despatched on these benevolent and God-like missions of striking the shackles from the limbs of the slave, and restoring him to freedom once more? None, save the meagre accounts that reach us through the stray paragraphs of the public journals. Either there is nothing to chronicle,

Which of the propositions is the most likely to be the right one?" Recent accounts from Cuba bring reports of hundreds of slaves being landed from slave ships. They are carried there, notwithstanding our cruisers pretend to guard the coast, The Argus well remarks, that the "coast of Cuba is within a few hours sail of Pensacola. one of our naval stations, from which vessels could constantly be despatched to intercept slavers in their illicit trade; and vet the return shows that the English capture ninety per cent. of all the slavers that are taken during the year. These facts speak trumpet-tongued, and afford fair grounds for an inference that is not very complimentary to the justice or honesty of our Government upon this point. It is time we should foot up the books before we launch out into invectives against other nations for their toleration of this evil." We hope the Administration will look into this matter, and see to it that our treaty stipulations to suppress this piracy are fulfilled in good faith.

or else the exploits of our vesseis in the capture

of slavers are purposely kept from the public.

PACIFIC BAILBOAD

Senator Chase has addressed a letter to th Chairman of the Committee of Invitation of the Memphis Convention, in which great stress is laid upon the project of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Mr. Chase says:

It will ever be to me a gratifying recollection, that the provisions of the Army bill, under which the first steps are to be taken towards the accomplishment of that magnificent work, were drafted by me, and were adopted by the Senate were provises.

mencement of the Pacific railway, it is import-

ant to estimate their value.

Whatever route the result of these explorations shall indicate as the best, the cheapest and the most practicably useful should be adopted at once by Congress; and the actual construction of the work should be at once be-gun, and pushed forward to completion, with an energy which will give new lustre to the Amer-

SENATOR CHASE IN MISSOURI

We are pleased to record that Senator Chase, having recently had occasion to visit St. Louis on private business, the Mayor and several distinguished citizens expressed a wish to hear him speak on the Pacific Railroad, and sent a formal invitation to him requesting him to address them. We advert to this fact as an indication that the day has gone by when prominent Anti-Slavery men are to be proscribed from the ordinary courtesies in slave States. The citizens of St. Louis have exhibited a commendable spirit of liberality towards an Independent Democratic Senator, and it is a matter for congratulation that a city in the slave States is at length found, where the prominent citizens are ready to acknowledge service and qualifications for service rendered or found in a man of known independent political position, and of uncompromising fidelity to his own Anti-Slavery convictions, while tolerant of, though not yielding to, opinions hostile to his own. It will be seen, by the subjoined correspondence, that among the names signed to the letter to Mr. Chase, are those of Hon. Edward Bates, a distinguished lawyer, and the most prominent Whig in Missouri Hon. Wm. V. N. Bay, formerly M. C. from that State, and many leading merchants and professional men. Whigs and Democrats Benton and Anti-Benton. In Missouri, the Democracy is liberalized on the subject of Slavery, and the fruit is seen in the fact that Missouri is the most liberal slave State, and St. Louis the most liberal slave city, in the Union. We find this correspondence in the St. Louis Democrat, and copy it, with the introductory remarks of the editor of that paper :

We regret to learn, from the following correspondence, that our citizens will be deprived of the pleasure of listening to an elaborate address from Senator Chase, on a subject which, of all others, is to them the most interesting—a railway route to the Pacific ocean. We understand, however, that if the meeting to hear the report of the delegation to the Memphis Convention be held during his stay here, that Mr. Chase will be present, and give some gen-eral views on the subject of the St. Louis and San Francisco road. It is due to this gentleman to say, that he was the only mem the late Congress who proposed the State of Missouri as the starting point for this road.

LETTER TO MR. CHASE. Sr. Louis. June 11, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of St. ouis, learning that you are on a brief visit to our city, and properly appreciating the gener-ous support which you have given to the St. Louis route for the great Railroad to the Pacific, would be pleased to have you address our citizens upon that subject, at such time as may suit your convenience.

John How, Edward Bates, Wm. V. N. Bay.

Willis L. Williams, Thos. T. Gannt, Henry Kayser, Wm. Glasgow, Wm. S. McKee, John Doyle, John B. Smith, S. M. Breck, inridge, Samuel Rebor, Henry Bornstein, C. S. Rannells, John A. Goodlet, A. Fenly, Manter, L. M. Sbreve, C. G. Moreau, H. Kennett, W. B. Foster, John R. Atkinson, Lucien Carr, Jas. McMartin, Basil Duke, Wm. John Remyn, Mivon Laslie, W. T. Knapp. Hon. S. P. Chase.

REPLY OF MR. CHASE.

St. Louis, June 11, 1853. Gentlemen: It would afford me no little satisfaction to address the people of your great and prosperous city, upon the interesting and important theme which you invite me to discuss; but I regret to find that the private affairs which have brought me here will require so large a share of my time and attention as to

so large a share of my time and attention as to leave no opportunity for the preparation due to the magnitude of the subject, and to the intelligence of a St. Louis auditory.

Permit me, however, to thank you very earnestly for the invitation with which you have honored me, and for the kindness of the terms in which it is conveyed.

It is, indeed, a pleasing reflection to me that almost the first and almost the last proposition of any importance, brought forward by me in the Senate of the United States, were calculated to advance the growth and commercial ted to advance the growth and commercial prosperity of your city, as well as of that in which I reside myself. The first was for the erection of public buildings for the accommodation of the customs, post office, and other national offices, at St. Louis and Cincinnati; while the second was for the survey and exploration of railroad routes to the Pacific, in which again St. Louis and Cincinnati, soon to be uni-

That both these propositions received the sanction of Congress is due, however, far less to any efforts of mine than to their own intrinsic merits, to the liberality and justice of Senators and Representatives, and, in respect to the first of them, to the powerful support of Col. Benton, by whom, indeed, the St. Louis branch of the custom-house proposition was originally drawn.

In expressing my own decided opinion, when
the subject of railroad routes to the Pacific
was under discussion last winter, in favor of the commencement of the National Railroad on the western border of Missouri, at the poin where your own Pacific Railroad will terminate, I simply discharged what seemed to me a clear public duty. Frankness requires the declaration, that should the result of the explo-

rations now in progress demonstrate the superiority of another route, I shall not hesitate to surrender that opinion as erroneous, or fail to give to the railway itself, whatever route may finally ascertained to be the best, an earnes and persevering support. But I anticipate no such issue. I look confidently to the result of these explorations to sustain and fortify my original judgment, and hope to have the satis-faction, during the next session of Congress, of contributing my humble aid to the inauguraion of the greatest work of modern times, upon the most direct and practicable route from the termination of the St. Louis Pacific Railroad to the State line of California, or to San Fran-

your kindness, and hoping, upon some future occasion, to have the opportunity of more fully expressing my views to the citizens of St. Louis, I bog leave to subscribe myself, your obliged friend and fellow-citizen, S. P. Chase.

Hon. John How, Mayor of St. Louis; Hon. Edward Bates, Hon. Wm. V. N. Bay, Willis L. Williams, Esq., and others.

removal of large numbers of colored persons from that State, as the penalties incurred by residence there are quite severe. The Cincin-nati Commercial says that it is searcely possible to pass along the river front of that city without observing one or more celored families from the Hoosier State. They appear to be persons of some property, having with them line stocks of horses, mules, and mileh cows.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

BENTON CENTRE, YATES Co., N.Y.

To the Editor of the National Era: Some ten days since, I determined to make an effort toward the distribution of 200,000 copies of "Facts for the People," and, as the result of a very slight effort, I send you eight dollars.
I designed to send for 100 copies, but par-

ticular business claims my time and attention just now; so I concluded to send the above amount and make out the 100 at another time. You will therefore please send as many copies as the eight dollars will buy, at your terms.

If the friends of Freedom will but make a trifling effort, a million copies might be scattered over the land. Light and truth, quietly and unobtrusively given, are what our people need. I said a million copies—why not? Are there not near 200,000 who voted for John P. Hale, and as many more who sympathize with us, but who, from motives of expediency, were induced to vote for another candidate?

Now, suppose the above number, or the half of them, should make an effort, not such an one as the enemies of Freedom glory in making, but just to ask the next ten men they see, state
the object, and my word for it, they will get
the shilling, or sixteen cents, if for no other
reason but to get rid of your importunity.
Why, sir, the half of the names I obtained

Why, sir, the half of the names I obtained do not vote with us, or sympathize with our object; yet the price being so small—and you know they pretend to be governed by facts, claim to be knowing, and intelligent, &c., all of which I told them I did not dispute, therefore, to appear consistent with what they claim to be—they will readily hand me a shilling or a country. And this too is the place where we

be—they will readily hand me a shilling or a quarter. And this, too, is the place where we want to sow the seed with our opponents.

Again: "Facts for the People" is put at so small a price, that in their exculation we cannot be charged with a money speculation.

I have long believed that if a majority of our real friends would combine their efforts, if but for one or two years, the work could be done. If 100,000 would see to it that ten copies of some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of facts were put in oir some chear namphlet of some chear namphle some cheap pamphlet of facts were put in cir- | out regard to the particular form of Protestsome cheap pamphlet of facts were put in cir-culation, the aggregate influence would be more than all the stump speakers in America; and yet we can do all this with a few cents outlay; for I greatly prefer to have every reader pay for his paper—he is more likely to read it. To conclude, sir, there is a small band of us here who are enlisted during the war, and with the fullest confidence expect the victory; and my answer touching the ground of that confi-dence is, There is a God.

We insert the above as a specimen of the etters we occasionally receive respecting our new monthly. The second number is issued, and contains, among other articles, the platforms of the three parties, as adopted in 1852. These should have a wide sirculation. It is somewhat remarkable that neither the Whig nor Democratic platforms recognises the existence of a Supreme Being, in this respect contrasting with the Declaration of Independence and the Free Democratic platform. Before our next issue, the Fourth of July will have passed. We would suggest to the friends of the cause that this natal day of our nation's independence will present a favorable occasion on which to procure clubs for the Facts for the People. Who will, on that day, send the largest

LITERARY NOTICES

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MIS CELLANY. May, 1853. A fine array or articles is presented in this number, The Gospels, their Inspiration, their Chas. H. Haven, F. A. Diek, O. D. Filley, B. Farrar, N. Ranney, J. B. Colt, Samuel Simmons, H. J. Bodley, Samuel Copp, jr., Fred. L. Billon, Samuel H. Gardner, P. Keating, Nath'l Holmes, Chas. G. Ramsay, Henry McKee, Charles H. Tilson, Wm. A. Linn Themsel. Believe H. Wilson, Wm. A. Lin infallibility of the Gospels of the New Testa

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. April. Fo Sale by Taylor & Maury.
Blackwood still holds its own, notwithstand ing its manifold modern and more elegantly costumed competitors. Standard and sterling matter is always to be found between its cov-

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. April, 1853. For sale

as above.

This Review stands deservedly at the head of British quarterlies. Some of the finest essays of the time have made their first appearance in its pages. We have in this number-British Philanthropy and Jamaica Distress; Thackeray's Works; Iconoclasm in German Philosophy; Martial and his Times; French Writers on French Policy; Ruth and Villette; Educational Institutions of the United States; Poems of Alexander Smith; and Early Christianity, its Creed and Heresies.

ANNUAL OF SCIETIFIC DISCOVERY ; or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1853. Edited by David A. Wells, A. M. Boston : Gould & Lincoln-For sale by Taylor & Maury.

This is an interesting and most valuable ublication ; containing as it does a clear and oneise history of the progress of every branch of Science and Art during the year 1852. A fine steel-engraved portrait of Professor A. D. Bache is given.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Religious Organizations and Slavery—The
"Progressive Friends" and their Manifesto—
A New Colonial Project—Foreign Books
which should be republished—World's Temperance Conventions—The Harlem Railroad Route.

New York, June 25, 1853.

A pamphlet, of some fifty or sixty large and closely printed octavo pages, is about to be issued from this city, entitled "Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held at Old Kennett, Chester county, fifth month, 1853." It contains the entire of the minutes of the meeting referred to, which are, for the most part, of no special interest to Anti-Slavery readers, beyond the exercises of other religious convocations in which reformatory feelings and aspirations are permitted to have their fay, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the merality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a "warm side" from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for these "Progres-To the Editor of the National Era: we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, stown in a special address upon Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and Joseph A. Dugdale, the cerks of the meeting. I cannot refrain from quoting the closing paragraphs of this address. They read as follows:

"The whole world is giving heed to the cry of the slave. The counsel of the 'wise and prudent' is turned headlong and the political shufflers who endeavored to slence the voice of freedom by the terrors of the Fugitive Slave Law are utterly confounded. Uncle Tom's Cabin is on its mission of nerry throughout the world, and the Key, by which the Bastile of Slavery is unlocked, and is horrid secrets revealed, is rapidly following in its wake, startling thousands by its array of unquestionable facts, and compelling conviction by its cloquent appeals to the conscience and the heart. We cannot doubt that the moral agitation of this subject, which now pervades the land, which is every day becoming more intense, and which the cunning of the politician and the mandate of prestly authority are slike impotent to silence, is the very instrumentality by which the chins of the slave are to be broken. It is not the rage of human passions, blind, headlong, and destructive, but the deep and carnest working of the human heart, under the operation of he highest and holiest convictions and imposes. It is the voice of God, speaking through all that is godlike in those whom he has created in his own image, and uttering his lwn Truth with a power that the oppressor cannot long resist. "We would therefore encourage those who

are laboring in this reform, to stand fast in the great principles which they have so long cherished and maintained; and we would afwhich it is in their power to render. The on his way to Malta.

The British steamer Caradoc left Marseilles should endeavor to work harmoniously together for his redemption-all alike

"Grasping the weapons firm that God hath given-The Light and Truth and Love of Heaven." An able exposition of the sentiments and purposes of these Progressive Friends, em-braced in this pamphlet, is understood to have been prepared by Oliver Johnson, of this city. The pamphlet contains, among its other features, letters from Theodore Parker, Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, Cassius M. Clay, Thomas W. Higginson, John G. Foreman, and others, not adherents of this particular religious organization. The affiliation, to this extent, between such persons, differing, as they do, quite distinctly from each other, as well as from the meeting itself, in questions of ceremonials as well as of sentiments is itself as pleasing and hope-inspiring sign of the times.

I will see that an early copy of this pamphlet is forwarded to you. I believe it is designed for gratuitous circulation.

As among the new movements of a philan-

thropic nature, originating abroad, and not known to the philanthropists of this country, I would call attention to one of a Mr. Crowe, England, who is now in this city. Mr. Crowe, or formerly resided in Guatemala, from which he was banished, through the influence of the Catholic priesthood, who did not fancy the tendencies of his inculcations as a teacher of youth—he being a Baptist. He has published, youth—he being a Baptist. He has published, in England, a history of Guatemala, and also of his personal adventures and sufferings, for which he wishes to find an American publisher; and I hope he may find one in this city, where he now is, or elsewhere. Mr. Crowe has a project for founding a colony of Protestants in Guatemala, between the city of Guatemala and the sea coast. In this he will doubt less receive the sympathies and "material aid" of American Protestants generally, withantism he seeks to aid. He has an appointment to speak in Brooklyn, in Rev. Mr. Storre's church, in explanation of his scheme of philanthropy. He seems to be an intelligent and earnest-souled Englishman. One feature of his plans, which I have forgotten to name, is the promotion of the "free-grown produce" movement, by the cultivation of cotton with the free muscles of the colonists.

While on the subject of recent publications,

am reminded to call your attention to an article of more than ordinary importance during the present renewed controversy respecting the responsibility of the existence of Slavery in America during its colonial position, which you will find in the London Anti-Slavery Advocate. It is designed to show, as it would appear to have done triumphantly, that the onus was chiefly on the colonies themselves, rather than dent Tyler, speaking through and in the name of his Northern-born lady, may have seen fit to assert to the contrary, with the view of pre-venting the full effect of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" upon the English mind and beart. It is made up from valuable facts embodied in a work on Slavery in this country, written some years ago by James Grahame, Esq., of England, who had previously published a * History of the United States of America." The book on the origin of Slavery in this country, which is now more particularly under notice, is entitled, "Who is to Blame? or, a Cursory Review of American Apology for American Accession to American Slavery." It has been suggested that an American edition of this book would be timely and useful at the present juncture. Who will get

You may have noticed in the papers calls of, or indications of purposes to call, two separate World's Temperance Conventions, to meet in this city on the 6th day of September—one to be composed of temperance men alone, the other of men and women promiscuously. A good deal of bitter feeling has been suffered to grow out of this state of facts in connection ry proceedings of the recent national preparatory meeting,) which has found vent through the temperance organ here, in ill-natured refloations upon seen and women who, one would think, had secured themselves against them, by their long-tried faithfulness in this particu-lar department of reform. I learn that there lar department of reform. I learn that there is now some hope entertained of these dissevered advocates of a common cause getting together in one grand united demonstration on the indicated day, against their common enemy, instead of expending their ammunition as separate and distinct squadrons, and, perhaps, worse than wasting much of it upon each other. This hope is predicted upon the terms of the call already issued, which are considered broad and inclusive enough for all the friends of temperance, without such distinctions as appeared to be at first contemplated by certain peared to be at first contemplated by certain

peared to be at first contemplated by certain of the actors concerned.

I had the pleasure of a ride, one day last week, over the Harlem railroad, on the occasion of a special excursion of several hundred officers and other friends of the route, to Chatham Four Corners, distant about one hundred and thirty miles, at which a sumptuous banquet had been prepared by Thomas Downing & Sons, the well known caterers of this city. The scenery, through which we ran at the rate of fifty miles an bour part of the way, is glorious, both in extent and variety of view, beyond anything I have ever beheld, taking its great extent into view. The agricultural prosect of the tier of counties which this road traverses, presents a most pleasing vindication of the voluntary paid labor system of culture, as compared with the involuntary and unpaid ystem prevailing around you. Indicator.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA

HALIFAX, June 22, 1853. The steamer Niagara arrived this morning The Baltic reached her dock on the 8th. England —Mr. Wayward brought a motion forward in Parliament, calling the attention to the attitude of Russia towards Turkey.

The members from Durham had been un The memoers from Purham had been dis-seated for bribery.

The University of Oxford had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, and Bishop McIlvaine.

Londer for ameliorating the condition of fugi-tive slaves in Canada.

Lloyds had advanced the insurance risks to Russian and Turkish ports from 10 to 30 shil-

lings.
Immense hostility had been excited in Ireland against the proposed bill for the inspection of the nunneries. The crops throughout England and Ireland

France.—It is the opinion of the leading journal of Paris, that a war between Russia and Turkey will be avoided, but the funds are nevertheless agitated, and closed at a decline.

Gen. Changarnier denies that he had offered his services to the Ports.

his services to the Ports.

The Moniteur announces that the French and English fleets had formally offered to sustain Turkey, and proceed to the Dardanelles immediately. The Moniteur also believes that Abdel Kader had applied to return to France.

Italy.—The Sardman Deputies were considering the propriety of reducing the import duty on cotton one half. They were also considering a bill relative to transactionic steams. on cotton one half. They were also consider-ing a bill relative to transatlantic ateamers, and it was expected that Government would contribute 14,000 yearly to this object. Free importation of breadstuffs into Sicily had been permitted in Neapolitan and Russian

Spain.—The rumored recall of Canedo from Cuba was contradicted.

Austria.—The King of Bavaria had offered

Prussia.-General Groken had left Berlin on

a special mission to Constantinople. The King had not officially recalled the Prussians in the Turkish service.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, June 7, 1853. The Leonidas, which arrived yesterday at Marseilles, left Constantinople on the 25th ult. At that date, the greatest enthusiasm for the Sultan prevailed among the Turkish inhabi-

When the Leonidas passed by Malta, the

The British ship Lendon of 90 guns has fectionately exhort all those over whom we is asserted, met the second (qr?) Admiral behave influence, to give to this cause all the sid tween Cape Bon and the Island of Pant Illaria.

on the 5th inst, with Mr. Tucker, the Queen's messenger, who is the bearer of dispatches for Admiral Dundas, on board. To-day the Bourse has been kept in a state

of great agitation, by the rumors of arma-ments. The three per cents closed at 77; coupons detached for the end of the month, and the four-and-a-half per cents., closed at

Syria. - Jerusalem. May 15. - The special Envoy of the Porte to the Pasha has arrived, and the intentions which the Sultan has mani-fested respecting the Greeks have produced an

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, June 26, 1853.

The steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing

The steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th instant.

England.—The English Government had announced in both Houses that the English and French fleets were jointly despatched to the Dardanelles, furnished with similar instructions, and that the best understanding existed between France and England. It was not expected that any collision would occur. It was further stated that Kissolof, the Russian Minister of Justice, had arrived in Paris, bringing pacific assurances from the Czar. It was, however, not unlikely that Russia would temporarily occupy the frontier of the Danubian

Mr. French moved for all the correspondence regarding the imprisonment of negroes in South Carolina. He was convinced, if South Carolina was properly pressed, she would annul her black laws. The correspondence was therefore ordered. In the House of Lords, Lord Beaumont made a similar motion.

France.—Orders had reached Brest on the

10th, to arm two steam frigates and two sailing vessels, but nothing was known of their Dembinski has addressed a letter to the De-

bats, saying that he had not offered his services to the Porte, but if a command was offered him he should not decline. The Russian fleet at Sebastopel consists of thirteen ships of the line, eight frigutes, and twelve smaller vessels.

The military preparations of the Turks were carried on with great activity. A Turkish fleet of thirty-two sail was anchored at the entrance of the Black Sea on the 30th. At the arsenal, twelve corvettes and several frigates were being armed, to be ready by the 2d of June. A hun-dred and forty flat boats were employed constantly in transporting artillery and ammuni-tion to the fleet and citadel on the Bosphorus. The militia are pouring in from all quarters, and the troops were to be reviewed by the Sul-

tan on the 30th.

Business at Constantinople was dull, owing to the scarcity of vessels; but there was not

Col. Pernoff, commander of the Russian Pon toon Brigade, had arrived at Renja, on the left

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. NEW YORK, June 22, 1853.

The steamer Crescent City, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing one week's later intelligence from San Francisco, her dates being to May 23. She brings about \$500,000 in gold

The dates from Panama are to the 11th inst. The English steamer Lima arrived there on the 2d instant, with dates from Valparaise to the 14th of May, and from Callao to the 26th. Political affairs in Chili were quiet. The produce of copper and silver in

Northern provinces continues large.

A project has been introduced into the Legis lature of Bogota, to lay a tax on specie in the transit across the Isthmus.

Agricultural prospects were fine, and the crops of gram would be abundant.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on the 19th. Gov. Bigler had been authorized by the Legislature to organize a company of armed men to go in pursuit of the robber Joaquin. Dates from Oregon are two weeks later. The

miners in Southern Oregon were doing well.
Provisions plenty, and low.
The difficulties between Peru and Bolivia
were increasing. The former had sent troops to the southern frontier, to cut off the supplies of the latter. The enemies of Bolivia were also collecting a large force on the Buenos Ayres side. The Chilian Minister had been expelled from Bolivia, and the United States Charge was the only diplomatic official near the Government. Affairs had reached a crisis.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1853. The steamer Northern Light from San Juan,

rived this morning.

A duel was to have taken place on the same day between Senator Gwin and Mr. McCorkle, member of Congress. The cause of the

the former in reference to the latter. The weapons chosen were rifles, at thirty paces. A destructive fire had occurred at San Fran-cisco on the 31st, which destroyed thirty build-ings on California and Kearney streets. Loss

The San Francisco Times says that a Balti-more clipper, lying in the harbor, has been en-gaged to convey the party to their destination. The ship Jamestown has arrived at San Francisco, with later advices from China. Her The captain reports that the rebels had been completely defeated at Nankin, and driven away from the city walls with terrible slaughter. The dead and wounded were literally

MRS. STOWE IN PARIS.—The literary ladies of Paris have decided, it appears, to give a magnificent reception to the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin. A deputation of the Parisian literary women will go to the port where she disembarks, to meet her. During her stay in Paris, all these ladies will be on duty, four at a time, with the illustrious stranger, to keep her company, talk for her, write at her dictation therewells inform her of the recent her controls. her company, talk for her, write at her dicta-tion, thoroughly inform her of the maurs and usages of Paris, and be her cicerone in her promenades and visits. Two banquets will be offered her; one on her arrival, the other on her departure. There will be none but ladies at the table. The services will be performed by male domestics, white, of course. A ball will be given in her honor, to which men will be invited; and, lastly, she is to be requested to accept all sorts of valuable presents, inclu-

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The steamship GOLDEN AGE, having been anavoidably detained in consequence of the failure at the foundry to finish the machinery in the time agreed upon, will be positively despatched on the 15th day of August. See advertisement

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